

LABOR CLARION

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Stirring Challenge Of President Green Should Arouse Labor

Organized labor in the United States will strike if necessary to secure the nation-wide adoption of the thirty-hour week.

This emphatic declaration, pregnant with meaning, was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who appeared as the first witness before the Senate judiciary sub-committee on the bill sponsored by Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama to establish the five-day week and six-hour day in all industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Green said he was so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the shorter work-day and work-week in order to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed that "we are prepared to support a plan to bring it about and establish it either through legislative enactment, through persuasion of those who are willing and ready to yield to the facts of the situation, or to exercise our economic force in compelling employers to apply the six-hour day and the five-day week."

"How would you exercise your economic force to compel them to do that without any law being passed?" asked Senator Norris, chairman of the sub-committee.

"By calling strikes where the men are organized and thus withholding the services of those who are employed until industry establishes the shorter work-day and work-week," Green replied.

Senator Norris said he hated to believe that it would be necessary to resort to the strike to secure shorter hours.

Labor's Strength Is Economic Force

"The only way that organized labor has secured increases in wages and improved conditions of employment is through the exercise of their economic strength," Green replied.

"We shrink to think it will be necessary to take such steps, particularly during such a period of widespread unemployment as now prevails throughout the nation. But industrial employers refuse to take action. They refuse to accept the facts. There are some who have shown a very broad attitude toward this whole problem and have voluntarily applied the five-day week, but they are so isolated that the establishment of the shorter work-week in a few industries has no effect upon the general situation.

"We are terribly in earnest about this. The economic situation has reached a serious point, and we cannot go along on the old basis. We cannot tolerate the situation as it now exists. If employers of labor, who own and control industry, refuse to yield to the facts of the situation, then what must we do?"

Work for Jobless Necessary

Mr. Green did not mince words in telling the sub-committee what organized labor must and would do in case employers persisted in their refusal to establish the thirty-hour week.

Organized labor would mobilize its economic force and strike.

"I am firmly convinced that the shorter work-day and work-week must be applied in industry generally and universally if we are to create work opportunities for the millions of workers who are idle and willing and anxious to work," Mr. Green said.

"Industry has become so highly mechanized that it is utterly and absolutely impossible to provide work or work opportunities at the old standards of hours, work-week and work-day.

"We are face to face with the inevitable fact that adjustments must be made in the working period and working time, or we must settle down and prepare to accept an economic condition which will create and establish and maintain a permanent standing army of unemployed.

"That is my honest conclusion as the result of a study of the industrial and economic situation.

Millions Jobless Before 1929

"The facts are that prior to 1929 and during that period there were many millions out of work because they had been displaced by the introduction of machinery, and even though we were at the peak of production it would be impossible for industry to absorb those displaced by the introduction of mechanical devices and machinery."

Mr. Green told the sub-committee that he would prefer to see the six-hour day and five-day week accomplished by legislative enactment, but if that were not done organized labor would have no other alternative than the mobilization of its economic force to achieve this object.

Unemployment Crisis Is Worst in History

"Unemployment is now at its all-time peak. Our preliminary estimate of the total number out of work in the United States in November, 1932, based on government figures, shows 11,590,000 unemployed; this is higher by 130,000 than the previous peak of unemployment, in August. Reports from trade unions for the first part of December show unemployment higher even than in November. We are experiencing the worst unemployment crisis in our history." This is the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He continues:

"Those out of work are in greater need now than ever before, for after three years of depression their resources are exhausted. Mental and physical wreckage caused by depression is driving families to seek relief in constantly growing numbers. Relief need is increasing much faster than unemployment. In the year ended October, 1932, unemployment increased 60 per cent, but the number of families aided increased 94.5 per cent and the amount of relief given 88.6 per cent.

"One encouraging fact, however, is shown by the November unemployment estimate and by our trade union reports for November and December. Unemployment is increasing less rapidly this fall than in any other depression year. Even in the fall of 1929 the increase in unemployment was greater than it has been this year. In the three years before 1932 industrial and farm layoffs threw nearly 1,000,000 persons out of work from October to November. This year only about 700,000 lost their jobs. Thus 300,000 men and women who might have been laid off have been kept at work."

Actual Work Started On Great Structure To Span Golden Gate

With an entire lack of formality and ceremony that the inauguration of such an important task would naturally suggest, the first spadeful of dirt was turned last week on the site of the great Golden Gate bridge—the beginning of the work that is to realize a dream of San Franciscans and Californians for half a century.

At Lime Point, the northern terminus of the proposed structure which is to cost \$35,000,000 and provide work for hundreds of men for a period of years, two great steam shovels began digging a pit for the anchorages on the Marin County shores. Showing the magnitude of this task, this pit, it is stated, will be "large enough to swallow a San Francisco office building."

Three months will be required to blast out, dig and remove the enormous quantity of rock and dirt necessary to provide for the anchorages, and six months will be consumed in pouring the cement for the foundations. Two hundred and fifty men will be employed on the anchorage job.

While this work was being started the contractors for the second great unit of the project were getting material and machinery into place near the site of the anchorage job. The Pacific Bridge Company, contractors for the main piers, were unloading heavy timbers, a crane and steam shovel.

To celebrate the starting of actual work on the bridge a ground-breaking ceremony is scheduled to take place on February 16, according to announcement of Supervisor Stanton, chairman of the committee having the function in charge. An executive committee comprised of representatives of the army and navy, the City of San Francisco and the northern counties participating in the bridge project has been named to have charge of the celebration.

KAPLAN ON TRIAL

Samuel Kaplan, deposed president of Moving Picture Operators' Local 306, New York, this week went on trial on a misdemeanor coercion charge filed a year ago in connection with alleged assaults and expulsion of nine members of 306.

La Follette-Costigan Measure For Half Billion Bond Issue

Continued vanishing of private resources and the increasing destruction of health among the unemployed and the destitute was pictured before the Senate Committee on Manufactures last week as witnesses told of the need for government relief along the lines of the La Follette-Costigan bill for a \$500,000,000 federal relief loan.

The measure provides that the relief fund shall be donated to the states and removes the unemployment relief function from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The fund would be raised by a long-term bond issue and would be administered by a federal emergency relief board which would apportion the funds to the states on the basis of population.

Motor Vehicle Taxes Bear Most Heavily on Workers and Farmers

From 1921 to 1931—ten years—motor vehicle owners paid \$7,247,807,643 in special taxes to state and local governments, or an average of \$724,780,764 a year.

In the same ten years the railroads paid a total in taxes to all governmental units of \$3,541,157,767, or an average a year of \$354,115,776.

In 1931 automobile freight shipments by railroad amounted to 3,106,645 carloads, and brought in a revenue of \$396,738,000, or more by \$93,000,000 than their total tax bill.

There is no reason to believe that in other years the carloads and the revenue have not been almost as great.

These startling facts and figures are given by B. C. Clarke of the International Labor News Service in a striking discussion of taxation as applied to automotive vehicles. Mr. Clarke says:

"Taxing automobiles out of the hands of people of ordinary means has been chosen by railroads and traction concerns as a means for rebuilding their revenues and putting themselves back into their 'public be damned' position of a few years ago.

"In almost every state of the Union they are striving for higher taxes upon motor vehicles, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of thousands of people depend upon this traffic for their livelihoods, and a much larger number of wage earners are dependent upon small cars for transportation and from their jobs.

"Many of them have moved into suburban districts or into the country, where living costs are less, because of the ease with which they could travel in their own vehicles. But mounting taxes, encouraged and fostered by railway and traction interests, are threatening to drive them back into the congested areas.

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"The railroads claim that the objective of their attack is the truck and the bus. The simple facts are that farmers use 26 per cent of all motor trucks registered. Of all the trucks in use, only 1 per cent are engaged in interstate commerce; 4.45 per cent in intrastate traffic; 8.7 per cent are contract carriers, and 85.8 per cent are privately owned.

"The 3,490,000 trucks registered in 1931 were owned by 2,500,000 individuals, of whom 2,200,000 owned only one truck.

"Traffic surveys indicate that the majority of truck movements are between forty and sixty miles, while the great volume of truck movement is within a limit of 120 miles.

Complaints of Railroads

"Railroads complain of the competition of trucks with their business, but they say nothing of the great volume of freight brought to them and distributed for them by trucks, nor do they refer to the fact that their volume of freight in recent years could not have been handled by horses and drays without a tremendous expansion in railway terminal facilities, and great congestion and loss of time in loading and unloading cars.

"The truck has virtually done away with the old time freight warehouse in cities and at way stations of the size of a tobacco market warehouse or a steamship pier, and reduced the idle time of freight cars by a tremendous degree. No longer is there need for loading and unloading tracks that cover blocks and blocks in cities. Trucks have become the greatest conveniences and money-savers of modern times to the railroads.

What Paving Costs

"Reference is also made to the damage trucks are alleged to do to the highways. The Bureau of Public Roads points out that a certain minimum thickness is necessary in the paved road regardless of whether heavy buses and trucks use it or not.

"Only when the five-ton truck comes into use must the thickness be increased, and that by one-half inch, and for the 7½-ton truck an addition of 1.154 inches, or less than two inches for both.

"Because of the larger consumption of gasoline by trucks and buses, and registration and special taxes, any increase in the cost of road building and maintenance made necessary by the heavier loads is being paid for, and it is not a large figure.

"Trucks and buses paid \$293,305,000 in taxes in 1931, and special motor vehicle taxes were \$850,388,270, while the total expenditure on state highways was \$979,997,847.

TOUGH FOR THE ALIENS

The decree of Dr. J. G. William Greef, commissioner of hospitals, dismissing all alien employees from New York City's hospital system, threw 1415 workers on the streets. Because of a reduction in the budget for hospitals about 800 of the 1415 will not be replaced.

FARM ALLOTMENT BILL

With farm allotment legislation scheduled for almost immediate action in the House, backed by a strong majority committee report, the prospect of money flowing among the farmers and from them into the cities becomes one of possible realization at an early date.

With almost no public discussion, the farm allotment plan has emerged as the successor to various farm relief plans and, barring a presidential veto, may become law shortly. Under its provisions farmers can have access to ready money as soon as they sign agreements to abide by certain drastic reductions in crop acreage.

It is considered likely that farmers will be able, within 90 days after enactment of the adjustment bill, to borrow up to 90 per cent of the adjustment fee, or whatever it may be called.

Millions to Farmers

The allotment plan, on its face, would distribute perhaps as much as 180 million dollars more than market prices would amount to on wheat, 115 million more on cotton, 35 million more on tobacco and 300 million more on hogs. Calculated on present low consumption, these figures might be raised, with increased consumption, to exceed 800 million dollars in the aggregate.

The plan, in essence, would pay farmers more for producing less.

Whatever language may be used to describe the plan it amounts to federal organization of American farmers into a vast co-operative for the purpose of withholding service. It could be equalled in manufacturing production only by federal organization of manufacturers and workers into a national combine to limit manufactured output, with a definite scale of reward to be paid through a tax levy on the whole product.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, co-author of the McNary-Haughen bill, believes the allotment plan will be agreeable to a majority in both houses of Congress, but he is not hopeful of presidential agreement. In the event of a veto he says the bill will demand a special session.

UNION-MADE HOSIERY

The Modern Maid of Langhorne, Pa., and the Best Maid Silk Hosiery Company of Quakertown, Pa., sell full fashioned silk stockings bearing the union label—"Textile Worker."

WIFEY WAS AN OPPORTUNIST

On arriving at his offices, Gates discovered that he had left his pocketbook at home. "Jane," he said over the phone to the maid, "I left my pocketbook in the inside pocket of my dress suit last night, and now I can't find it. Have you seen it anywhere?" "No, sir," replied the maid; "the missus put your clothes away." "And where is Mrs. Gates now?" asked the worried husband. "She went out shopping immediately after breakfast, sir," Jane informed him.—"Forbes Magazine."

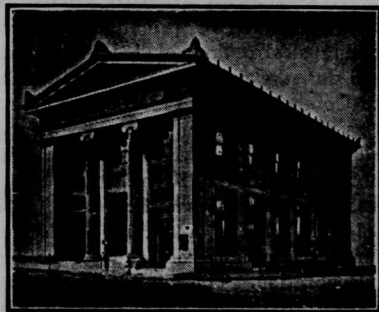
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LIBERAL THRIFT TERMS

Senate's Repeal Plan Develops Opposition

During the late Presidential campaign there were intimations from many sources that the prominence given to repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and the modification of the Volstead act was in the nature of an insincere effort on the part of politicians to obscure more important problems—in other words, that the liquor question was being used as "a red herring dragged over the trail" of political discussion.

Recent events in Congress tend to confirm these intimations. The hurrah about "Beer by Christmas" died down into a realization that many difficulties in the way of a return of intoxicating beverages had been kept in the background by politicians interested principally in acquiring control of the machinery of government.

On the day that Congress assembled an attempt was made to rush through the lower house, with but forty minutes' debate, a proposal for repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Due, no doubt, to a certain amount of resentment at the arrogant attitude of the speaker, the "lame duck" element defeated the proposal by six votes.

Now comes the Senate's repeal proposal, in effect submitting to the state legislatures the question of removing from the Constitution the eighteenth amendment. Although both the Democratic and Republican national conventions declared for submission to state conventions called for that purpose, the powerful judiciary committee of the Senate voted to report the resolution as prepared by the sub-committee, retaining the provision for action by the state legislatures.

"Wet" Organizations in Opposition

The result has been to arouse the opposition of influential bodies working for repeal, among them the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, which will endeavor to defeat the repeal measure prepared by the Senate.

Jouett Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, has issued a lengthy statement calling for defeat of the Senate measure, asserting that "it were infinitely better that the eighteenth amendment should stand." The principal objection of Shouse is that it provides that the federal government, through Congress, may regulate or forbid the saloon. Shouse declared:

"If ever a mandate came direct to the Congress upon any subject it was the mandate of the recent election to submit a straightforward repeal resolution. Failure by Congress to comply with this demand, which the people had the right to make, would prove a mockery of political integrity."

Apparently the effort to legalize "3.2 per cent" beer has been dropped, for this session at least. The activities of administration and congressional leaders seem to have concentrated on an effort to balance the budget by recourse to drastic economies in all departments of the government, instead

of relying on any possible revenue from beer sales or income tax increases.

A Plan for Nullification

Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and an avowed wet, has a plan which, it is claimed, will nullify the effect of the eighteenth amendment by congressional enactment ahead of the effort to repeal it. His plan, it is said, merely repeals that section of the Volstead act that prohibits the sale and manufacture of beverages which contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

The friends of this scheme contend that the eighteenth amendment without a supporting act of Congress defining what is "intoxicating" leaves the way open for the resumption of the liquor business as it existed before the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. The supporters of this plan hold that while the passage of the Collier bill, in effect, would repeal the Volstead act, its provision for 3.2 per cent beer subjects it to a possible decision by the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. Such a decision by the Supreme Court, it is pointed out, would delay the legalization of beer until the eighteenth amendment were repealed. But should Senator Blaine's proposed amendment to the Volstead act be enacted, it is declared that the Supreme Court would have to sustain it.

It is claimed by others that merely striking out of the Volstead act the phrase which prohibits the manufacture and sale of beverages "containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol" would not wholly nullify the eighteenth amendment. This phrase merely limits the alcoholic content of beverages to not more than one-half of 1 per cent.

Difficulties in the Way

They point to the constitutional provisions which declare that "the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquor . . . for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited," and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S., 387, which declares: "The second section of the amendment—the one declaring the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition but only to enforce it by appropriate means."

It is declared by some of those who oppose the Blaine plan that whether a beverage of a given alcoholic content is intoxicating is always a question of fact, and the Supreme Court will logically establish a line of decisions which will uphold both the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act, though the alcoholic content of beverages might in such decisions be raised to a higher percentage than that provided for in the Volstead act.

Furthermore, they point out that members of Congress and the Supreme Court take an oath "to support the Constitution," and that such an amendment as proposed by Senator Blaine would likely be regarded as a violation of that oath.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

The American Federation of Labor delegates to the two-day session in Washington of the Citizens' Conference on the Crisis in Education, which was convened by President Hoover, took a firm stand against any and all economies which reduce the educational opportunities of children. The conference was conceived by the A. F. of L. and the American Council on Education.

At a preliminary meeting held at the headquarters of the A. F. of L., presided over by President Green, the labor delegates, headed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, adopted a strongly phrased document entitled "Labor's Emergency Education Program," expressing organized labor's determination to resist salary cuts for teachers, employment of teachers with lower standards, and curtailment of the school year. The program stressed the necessity of federal loans to states for educational purposes.

SYNDICALISM ACT VALID

The Ohio criminal syndicalism act has just been upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court.

Market Street Railway Employees "Consent" to Reduction in Wages

Twelve hundred employees of the Market Street Railway met in Scottish Rite Auditorium last Monday night to "hear Samuel Kahn, the president, tell of the falling off of revenues and to be asked to consent in (sic) a reduction in pay," according to a local daily. "They consented," is the laconic remark of the reporter.

The reductions range from 2 to 4 cents an hour for platform men and 5 to 10 per cent for salaried men drawing \$300 a month upward.

What would have happened if the non-union workers had not "consented" is not stated.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1933

Buy Union Made Goods

The "Buy American" furore started by William Randolph Hearst has met with quite general response throughout the country. But, as was to be expected, when the reverse side of the picture is revealed there has arisen much dissent in certain quarters.

It is logically pointed out that in order to provide outlets for American products abroad the foreign producer must have a market for his own goods, and if we "Buy American" only we can not "Sell Foreign." In that event, suggests the New York "Journal of Commerce," "we ought to begin at once to scrap the idle machinery that once worked to produce goods to sell in Europe and Asia."

Detroit newspapers fear that if there is no market for foreign goods in America foreigners will cease to buy American automobiles; and Southern cotton and tobacco growers fear the loss of the foreign markets for their products.

A Southern editor says that to "begin a systematic boycott of foreign goods, thus reducing still further the declining buying power of foreigners in this country, and reducing in much greater ratio the purchasing power of all those who produce for export, would have precisely the opposite effect" from that which is sought. And he speaks of "throttling world trade and bringing this country, along with the rest of the world, to the verge of bankruptcy."

The effect of such a policy on seaports such as San Francisco may well be ruinous. The foreign trade of the United States is said to be about 10 per cent of the country's commerce. But that 10 per cent is enormous when divided among the comparatively few ocean ports. San Francisco stands well up among the leaders in imports and exports.

But the hosts of organized labor need not be perturbed by this boycott of foreign goods. The rule agreed upon by union men and women to purchase merchandise which bears the union label, wherever possible, guarantees the use of American-made commodities. There is little to be gained for either worker or merchant by the purchase of some of the unfair products of American manufacturers employing women and children at starvation wages. Even in this fair city of San Francisco working clothes and men's garments are made under non-union conditions that are a disgrace to American industry. And it may be that in buying such products more harm is done to American industry and American labor than in

buying foreign products. At least the foreign article pays an import tax.

Buy union-made goods and you will be getting American products. You might go a little further and insist upon San Francisco-made union-labeled commodities. By doing this you help your own interests as well as those of your fellow-unionists.

Calvin Coolidge

The death of former President Calvin Coolidge removes from our national life a man of unassuming character and unimpeached integrity who was raised to eminence not through exceptional ability nor rare genius, but because of a steadfast devotion to the institutions of his country coupled with the gift of sustaining harmonious relationships with his political associates. His was not an adventurous nature, and he found in the policies of his party no reason for dissent. He was a foe to radicalism of whatever form.

Brought into national prominence by his handling of the Boston police strike, he was regarded as a "political find" by his party at a time when the Republicans faced dissension in their ranks, and he was elevated to the office regarded at that time as the "graveyard of political aspirations," the vice-presidency. That he handled the police strike in the only manner possible for an executive bound by his oath of office does not detract from the fact that the disturbance was successfully quelled. His elevation to the presidency on the death of Warren G. Harding followed, and his administration, being of the "safe and sane" order, his election as chief executive in 1924 was assured. His refusal to establish a precedent by serving more than the eight years set by the "unwritten law" gained for him the augmented respect of his fellow countrymen, although his manner of declining the honor of a third term aroused widespread discussion.

Since his retirement he seemed to shun the limelight, returning to the little New England city which had been his home since early manhood and resuming his life with the people whom he loved and who in return loved and respected him. His sudden death at the comparatively early age of 60 came as a distinct shock to the country. The laudatory comments called forth by his demise, from political friends and opponents alike, were a tribute which, could he have been conscious of them, would have been a surprise to his modest soul.

Probably nowhere else in the world would such a career as that of Calvin Coolidge be possible. He served his country with honor and diligence, and it is probable that historians will accord him an eminence not attained by some of his more brilliant predecessors.

Unemployment Insurance

The California State Legislature, now in session at Sacramento, will be called upon to give consideration to the question of unemployment insurance. The Unemployment Commission has endorsed the proposal, and the State Federation of Labor will sponsor a bill to be introduced covering the subject.

While the terms of the bill have not yet been made public, there appears to be an understanding that the period during which benefits are to be paid in any year should be limited to twelve or thirteen weeks. The Hornblower bill, discussed in the last session of the Legislature, provided a term of thirteen weeks. What provision is to be made for the unemployed during the balance of the year, provided he is not successful in securing employment?

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, which has been considering revision of Great Britain's unemployment insurance law, has submitted a report in which it recommends a maxi-

mum benefit period of thirty-nine weeks instead of twenty-six weeks under the present law. But the law also provides for "transitional payments" for those who have exhausted their benefits under the insurance feature.

Benefits for thirteen weeks only would but partially solve the problem.

Bills have been introduced in the State Legislature to reduce the salaries of Superior Court judges in Los Angeles and San Francisco counties from \$10,000 to \$4000.

The greatest task before the Legislature is that of raising \$230,000,000 for state expenses during the coming biennium without increasing taxation. The lot of the legislator this year promises to be anything but a happy one.

Statesmen, economists and industrialists who discuss the business situation in the press are generally agreed that the remedy for the depression lies in increasing the purchasing power of the workers. Yet nothing is being done about applying the remedy.

With three legislative investigations under way at Sacramento, involving charges that have been recklessly hurled about for some months past, the press dispatches soon will be laden with details of alleged official misdoings and counter-charges of unofficial shortcomings which should make interesting reading.

Economy in state government seems assured! Two hundred and fourteen bills bearing on the subject are to be introduced simultaneously with the budget. These bills are to embody recommendations of the state administration "for bridging a \$60,000,000 gap between revenues and expenditures during the next two years."

The proposal of the state administration to divert millions of dollars from gasoline tax funds to the general fund to balance the budget has received a set-back in the suggestion from Washington that this diversion of funds from highway work may result in the withholding of millions in federal aid which has been apportioned biennially in the past.

It is probably too much to hope that the principle of constitutional interpretation suggested by Gilbert E. Hyatt in discussing the bill of Senator Black for inauguration of the shorter work-day and work-week by federal law will be adopted by the Supreme Court. But it is likely, as he suggests, that such interpretation of the Constitution might prove "the salvation of our present order of society."

"Technocracy" at least has set people to thinking seriously about economic problems. Fred J. DeMille contributes to the Labor Clarion his thoughts on the subject, which he terms "Laborocracy." Of course his plan is "too radical" for present-day industrialism. But in years to come it may be that it may seem ultra-conservative. Tremendous changes are bound to take place in this country if the present order is to survive.

Reiterating a statement made before the American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati, William Green told a Senate sub-committee last week that "the only way that organized labor has secured increases in wages and improved conditions of employment is through the exercise of its economic strength." That is a true statement. The way to meet the present conditions is to increase that economic strength—by increased organization.

LABOROCRACY

By FRED J. DeMILLE

When capitalism sees that the continued concentration of the wealth of a country into the hands of a dwindling fraction of the population of that country will inevitably result in the end of capitalism, capitalism will seek a means of equitable redistribution of wealth in order to save itself. A simple method of readjustment is suggested hereunder.

The practice of capitalism up to now has been to divide its profits among its money investors—that is, only the person who had invested money capital in a business was considered when the profits of that business were apportioned. That this economic principle is fallacious under capitalism is best proved by recurring business collapses. It is not certain whether the present collapse will have proved one too many for the existence of capitalism as we know it today.

The basic shortsightedness of our accepted economic practice stands out with startling clearness as the result of the current depression. The depression has undebatably shown that widespread buying power is the one and only necessary factor if capitalism is to last. And yet, of all things strange, capitalism always has sought to weaken its own market through the payment of the lowest possible wages to the only persons who could consume the products capitalism must sell—the wage-workers. In other words, while yearning for maximum consumption of goods, capitalism has forced upon itself minimum consumption through the payment to its potential market of the lowest possible wage.

With the development of machinery man has lost his value as a producer, but has assumed his vastly more important role—that of a consumer. He is now—as a consumer—far more indispensable to capitalism than he ever was as a producer.

It would seem the only way to preserve the existing economic order would be to remove its basic injustice—the unfair and now apparently shortsighted distribution of the fruits of labor. A simple and equitable way to accomplish a fairer distribution of worldly goods would be to redefine the status of labor and place it on a profit-sharing basis, precisely as is capital. This could be done without confusion and disorganization of business in general.

Take a given business. At the end of its fiscal year when profits are divided an allotment of the net profits amounting to, say, 10 per cent of its wages, should be apportioned as the share of labor employed during that year in the creation of the surplus profits to be divided, when there was a surplus. After experiment, if it were found that labor's 10 per cent share in profits was not large enough to create a desired volume of added buying power, the percentage of profits going to labor must be increased. Any such arrangement as this would be very distasteful to the handful of capitalists who now take all the profits, but a half loaf is better than none—and none is coming to them unless something is done to end present business conditions.

In practice this method of beginning the process of redistribution of the fruits of labor would work out as follows: An employee who worked the entire year for a firm at an annual salary of, say, \$2000, would receive 10 per cent of his yearly salary as a bonus, or \$200. If he worked less than a year for the firm his share of the firm's profits would always be in proportion, that is, 10 per cent of his wages for the time that he did work, a credit to him of that amount always standing on the firm's books until he collected it.

The 10 per cent of labor's dividend might apply to salaries of up to \$5000 a year. Salaries in excess

of \$5000 would take a progressively decreasing rate of dividend (or bonus) up to \$10,000. Beyond \$10,000 yearly salary a worker would receive no bonus. Such a plan should be looked upon as a means of increasing the buying power of the public rather than merely increasing wages.

If the placement of labor on a profit-sharing basis at first wiped out dividends on the capital invested in many businesses, such a condition would right itself speedily on an equitable basis through the certain increase in the production and selling of all producers' wares. There could be no such thing as overproduction of anything useful or desirable.

If capitalism in order to save itself is forced through its market problem to grant labor a profit-sharing status the added buying power thus coming into the hands of the workers (on whose spending capitalism depends for its existence) would operate to re-employ the unemployed, and something better than Utopia would result for all—capitalists included.

COAL TARIFF MUST BE COLLECTED

Attorney General Mitchell has ruled that until the courts take opposite action the coal tariff of 10 cents per hundred pounds must stand, most favored nation treaties to the contrary notwithstanding. Great Britain and Germany have protested the levy, but under the new ruling their recourse must be in the courts, if at all. The tariff act specifies a duty on coal from all nations except those with which the United States has a favorable balance in the coal trade. Canada is the only country in that category.

WOMEN FILE PROTEST

Addressing President-elect Roosevelt on behalf of organized women workers, the National Women's Trade Union League of America urged the incoming chief executive to oppose wage-cutting by the federal government. Mr. Roosevelt was asked to persuade Democratic members of the present Congress to reject pending proposals for wage reductions in the government service, not only because of the hardship to government employees, but because a wage-cutting policy on the part of the federal government brings reductions of wage scales in private industry and reduces the consumer purchasing power upon which business and industry depends.

MOTORISTS FIGHT RAID ON GAS TAX

Flatly challenging the proposal of the state administration to deprive the highway fund of millions of dollars of gasoline tax revenue for the benefit of the state general fund, organized motorists will make a vigorous and uncompromising fight to defeat the plan. This is the declaration of Percy E. Towne, chairman of the legislative committee of the California State Automobile Association. Standing with motorists against diversion of highway funds to general state purposes, Towne pointed out, are scores of other groups, including the State Federation of Labor and various chambers of commerce. The proposed diversion of gasoline tax money contemplates taking \$8,779,750 immediately and an additional sum of \$8,500,000 for the 1933-35 biennium.

NO ENEMIES

You have no enemies, you say?

Alas! my friend, the boast is poor:

He who has mingled in the fray

Of duty, that the brave endure,

Must have made foes! If you have none,

Small is the work that you have done.

You've hit no traitor on the hip,

You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,

You've never turned the wrong to right,

You've been a coward in the fight.

—Charles Mackey.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

World affairs grow no less tangled, the future of nations no less secure. Senator Borah sees recognition of the soviets nearer. England grows more critical of soviet conduct, demanding apology for things said in official soviet newspapers.

While war debt issues become acute, many lose sight of the fact that when it comes to being in debt the United States is further from meeting its budget than any of the clamoring nations of Europe. Strange it is that such facts get so little attention.

But perhaps the world continues to live more upon its emotions than upon its information. Else how could Americans themselves be so woefully blind to the direction America must take, in relation to its industry, if there is to be real recovery and not fake and temporary partial resumption?

* * *

At last we find the depression eating heavily into savings bank deposits. For many weary months there was a lot of talk about the fact that savings didn't slow down. It was said the depression couldn't be so very bad, because people were still holding their savings.

Today it is discovered that withdrawals run into the billions. The old pinchers of hunger and unemployment tighten their hold and out come the last remaining dollars. This means in many families a sweeping away of the little reserve held for old age and sickness.

It is distinctly not so good when savings fall. The people are being drained to the dregs.

* * *

Barter as a means of getting along is being practiced over an ever-widening sweep of America. A few days ago a national magazine was offered eighteen bushels of wheat in exchange for a year's subscription. If the editor didn't want wheat he was offered dressed chickens or three acres of land, and the writer inclosed advertisements from his local paper to show the extent of barter in his community.

Barter is simply trading one thing for another. One farmer traded a quarter of beef for a ham and some bacon. Neither one possessed any cash.

There are many who find a new kind of delight in returning to a cashless existence. In plenty of rural sections taxes are going unpaid and the occupants are not dispossessed. The land wouldn't bring enough for taxes and the authorities keep hands off.

* * *

A few days ago a life insurance company representative saved his neck from 800 angry farmers because he raised his bid for a tractor which he sought to repossess in lieu of mortgage money.

These are ways in which people are getting out from under debts. Accountants would say these people are "writing off" their obligations—by the simple expedient of forgetting them.

* * *

Other debts are being "written off" through liquidation. A hotel endowed with a "capital structure" five times the cost of building has gone through a couple of "liquidations" and now pays.

Certain banks are advising owners of buildings to fill them at whatever rents they can actually get and "refinance" on the basis of those rents.

Those are also ways of "forgetting" debts.

Banks that recommended the originally inflated bonds now advise spilling the water overboard and getting down to an honest level. Either the bankers were foolish then and wise now, or dishonest then and relatively honest now. Anyway, debts are going into the laundry to be washed out.

Pretty soon people will begin to turn their attention to the mechanism that got them into debt and that keeps on sucking exorbitant profits out of them. They'll begin hunting for the syphon—and when they find it they'll cut a hole in it.

Senator Black's Bill May Inaugurate New Legal Interpretation

By GILBERT E. HYATT

Written for I. L. N. S. and This Newspaper

Rehabilitation of industry and the solution of unemployment, perhaps even the salvation of our present order of society, may depend upon the flexibility of the mental processes of an elderly gentleman of the legal profession.

This is on the supposition that the thirty-hour, five-day week bill, introduced by Senator Black of Alabama and now under consideration by the Senate, passes Congress and is approved by the President.

The Black bill seeks to establish the short week by federal statute by invoking the federal power over interstate commerce. It forbids the transportation across state lines of any article or commodity "which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which any person was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any one week, or more than six hours in any day."

Shadow of "Four to Five"

Unless we are all wrong as to the necessity for recovery from our present poisonous stagnation of drastically shortening hours of labor, the Black bill is one of the most important legislative enactments proposed in the history of the United States.

But in its path looms the shadow of one of those "four to five" decisions of the Supreme Court. This was in the so-called "Dagenhart case," in which the Supreme Court ruled, in declaring the federal child labor bill unconstitutional, that the authority of the federal government over interstate commerce did not extend to the regulation of hours of labor through its instrumentality.

The federal child labor act forbade the transportation in interstate commerce of articles or commodities produced through the labor of children 14 years of age or younger.

Famous Test Case

Immediately after this statute became effective, on September 1, 1917, a suit was brought by a certain Roland Dagenhart, a textile mill hand of Charlotte, N. C., against the Fidelity Manufacturing Company of that city, to restrain it from discharging his sons, Reuben Dagenhart and John Dagenhart, both subject to the provisions of the act.

The Fidelity concern admitted all the charges as to contemplated discharge of the boys, that the pay checks of these children were paid to the father and that the boys were highly skilled and valuable to it and to the father as the petition stated. The only point upon which this naive cor-

poration reserved judgment was as to the claimed unconstitutionality of the child labor act.

How Case Arose

The Dagenhart petition, presented by able attorneys of Charlotte and New York, argued that the act transgressed the fifth and tenth amendments to the Constitution. The first of these protects the citizen against deprivation of life or property without due process of law. The second prescribes that powers not specifically granted to the national government by the Constitution are reserved to the states.

A lower court sustained the petition and the case was carried on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The result was a smashing victory for the textile barons and the creation of another dangerous precedent based on outworn customs, conditions, and ideals.

With Justice Day delivering the opinion, the Supreme Court sustained the lower court that the United States government had no right to interfere with the states in their exploitation of children.

The Constitutional Quirk

"This court has no more important function," Justice Day said, "than that which devolves upon it the obligation to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the authority, federal and state, to the end that each may continue to discharge, harmoniously with the other, duties intrusted to it by the Constitution."

"In our view, the necessary effect of this act is, by means of prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce, of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority. Thus the act in a twofold sense is repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce, but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the federal authority does not extend. The far-reaching effect of upholding the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if Congress can thus regulate matters intrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and that power of the states over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

Saw No Invasion

Justice Holmes, speaking for the minority, consisting of himself, Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clark, was of the opinion that the stability of government is of firmer material. He did not fear destruction of our institutions if the federal government exercised for the benefit of its children the same power over interstate commerce that it had previously exercised to protect us against narcotics, lotteries, and other evils, even including imitation butter.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states," he said. "They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and no Congress, their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the

MELLON ON THE GRILL

It's one thing to be ambassador to the Court of St. James. It may be something else to be regarded as the real head of an industrial combine under examination by the United States government, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington.

For three months the Department of Justice, whose chief sits in the cabinet where Mellon so long had a good seat, has been probing into the affairs of the Mellon-controlled Aluminum Corporation of America.

The charges under investigation are that the Mellon company has been attempting to drive out competitors by selling below cost of manufacture, by intimidation and by otherwise violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

John Lord O'Brien, in charge of the department's anti-trust division, says nothing except that "it is against department policy" to discuss cases. But he admitted conferences with Oswald F. Schuette who, with Leland S. Bisbee, Sheet Aluminum Corporation attorney, prepared a brief charging the Mellon company with anti-trust law violations. They also charge that the make-up of the Mellon corporation is a violation of the anti-monopoly laws and they charge violation of the consent decree against the Mellon corporation filed in 1912 in the Federal Court for Western Pennsylvania.

states, but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the states. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries the state encounters the public policy of the United States, which it is for Congress to express. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. If, as has been the case within the memory of men still living, a state should take a different view of the propriety of sustaining a lottery from that which generally prevails, I cannot believe that the fact would require a different decision from that reached in *Champion v. Ames*. Yet in that case it would be said with quite as much force as in this that Congress was attempting to intermeddle with the state's domestic affairs. The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

Seeks New Majority

In a recent discussion in the Senate, Senator Black mentioned the strong probability that "the minority opinion in the child labor case might become the majority opinion if it went to the Supreme Court again."

It may thus be that the opinion of one elderly lawyer may decide whether we are at liberty to take a really constructive and fundamental step toward a readjustment of our industrial and social life which will immediately rescue millions from misery and may perhaps preserve our social order from collapse.

WORKING ON BRIDGE MATERIAL

The Pacific Coast Steel Company of South San Francisco, which has a contract for steel for the Golden Gate bridge, added 350 men to its payroll last Monday and announced that 100 more would be added before the end of the month.

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"Share Work" Policy For City's Employees

Giving as its purposes the creation of additional employment, prevention of further lay-offs and re-trenchment in city expenditures, a resolution has been introduced and laid before the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for consideration by Supervisors Jesse Coleman and Arthur Brown.

There is a possibility that the mayor, city attorney and Civil Service Commission may be asked to confer with a view to amending the rules to permit of job sharing and re-trenchment as a policy to be applied to civil service employees on the city payroll.

The resolution, which will come before the finance committee this week, recites that inasmuch as the five-day week policy has been applied to the per diem men and that the thirty-hour week has been adopted as a policy on public works contracts, the policy should be made uniform.

In explanation of the resolution Supervisor Coleman said the fact that some 15,000 heads of families on the relief list, and that one remedy suggested had been staggered employment and reduced working time to ease the strain, he felt the same policy should be extended to public employees.

LOCAL BREWER HONORED

Joseph Goldie, vice-president and general manager of the Rainier brewery of San Francisco, has been named a director of the United States Brewing Association, according to advices from Washington.

P. H. MCCARTHY LOSES

A \$50,000 damage verdict has been awarded Miss Caroline Kirschbaum, former St. Mary's Hospital nurse, against P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco, by a jury in the court of Superior Judge Shortall. The award is the outgrowth of an automobile accident.

"KICKBACK" IS CHARGED

That building trades workers on some state jobs have been compelled to "kick back" almost half the lawful scale of wages has been asserted in complaints to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, says a Harrisburg dispatch. The law requires payment of "the prevailing wage" on state work. Prosecutions will be instituted, it is said. Conviction means a \$500 fine and a jail term.

WASHINGTON BARBERS VICTORIOUS

By the terms of a bill passed by the House of Representatives recently the barbers of the District of Columbia will enjoy one day of rest each week. The bill already had passed the Senate. By its terms barber shops will "remain closed one day in every seven," and a penalty is provided for violators of its provisions. Originally the bill provided for Sunday closing, but this was stricken from the measure in the Senate.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

NATIONAL FEDERATION IS OUT

To clear up a growing misunderstanding among government workers regarding the relative position of the American Federation of Labor and the National Federation of Federal Employees, President John Arthur Shaw of the American Federation of Government Employees, in a statement in Washington last week, asserted that it is "absolutely impossible" for the National Federation to reaffiliate with organized labor. Assertions by leaders of the National Federation that their chances of reaffiliation "are remote" were characterized by Mr. Shaw as "misleading and likely to deceive."

NATIONAL PLANNING

National planning is proposed in a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senators Tydings and George. The joint resolution stipulates that President-elect Roosevelt would name the members and President Hoover would appoint them, this method being chosen to get action before March 4. The commission would have wide powers of investigation and recommendation.

A NEW GERMAN PRODUCTION

Glass that neither breaks nor splinters has been produced in Germany. It shows an elasticity similar to steel. In a test a steel ball dropped from a ten-foot height made no impression on a sheet of the new product. Boys used a strip for a teeter board.

FOSTER MUST STAND TRIAL

The Michigan Supreme Court has just ruled that red William Z. Foster and seventeen others, arrested nine years ago in the famous Bridgman raid, must stand trial on charges of criminal syndicalism.

Colorado Old-Age Pension Law

Declared Invalid on Quibble

The Colorado old-age pension law was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court two years after it had been passed by the state legislature and a year after it was to have gone into effect, says the "Colorado Labor Advocate."

A new bill has been prepared by sponsors of the voided act for submission to the present legislative session.

The Supreme Court held that the most objectionable feature of the present act was that it gave judicial power to the county commissioners and placed the control of county funds for this purpose in the hands of the county judges instead of the county commissioners.

Justice Ben C. Hilliard was the only member of the court to dissent from the majority opinion. He strongly criticized the county officials for not complying with the legislation and for challenging it at all.

Keystone State May Adopt California Law

Not content with cutting wages to less than half those paid in normal times, Pennsylvania employers are increasingly refusing to pay any wages at all to employees, says a Harrisburg dispatch.

The Department of Labor and Industry reports it is receiving complaints about unpaid wages at the rate of \$330,000 a year. Last year unpaid wage claims were reported to the extent of \$114,000.

The department's monthly bulletin states there is no adequate legal protection for workers against employers who dodge wage payments.

"The department is giving serious consideration to the working out of the California wage-collection law, under which California collects unpaid wages for its workers at the rate of \$1,012,000 a year. Most of these claims are settled without any resort to court action. No fee of any kind is charged to the wage earners," says the Bulletin.

"This procedure is very different from the one now existing in Pennsylvania, where civil suit is the only effective recourse of unpaid employees. In most cases brought to this department they do not have sufficient money to do this. They are therefore left helpless. In California enough authority to collect wages is given to the Labor Commissioner so that he can, without expensive court action, protect these people.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTS

At the annual election meeting of the Board of Education last Tuesday Philip Lee Bush was unanimously elected president and Richard F. Doyle vice-president. Referring to the recent severe criticism of the local school system Mr. Bush told reporters that "the board will correct any deficiencies and evils found to exist."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Sunday, January 15. Members are urgently requested to attend, as there will be matters of great importance to be discussed.

By authority vested in it by law, the I. T. U. executive council has submitted to referendum election, to be held Wednesday, February 15, 1933, the following: "Shall a special assessment of 1 per cent be levied upon total earnings of all active members (except sick and disabled members and pensioners) for a period of one year beginning March 1, 1933, and ending February 28, 1934? Money received from such assessment to be placed in a separate fund. Disbursements shall be made by order of the executive council for the purpose of paying strike and lockout benefits, special assistance and other expenses necessary for the protection of the union." Members are earnestly advised to read the discussion of this most important subject which, according to the official notice announcing the election, will appear in the January issue of the "Typographical Journal," due to arrive this week. As a matter of information to those who may not be fully acquainted with the subject, it is again stated in this column that of the entire amount of monthly dues paid by each member, 25 cents, only, goes to the ECONOMIC activities of the I. T. U. (strike benefits, special assistance, and administrative expense, including salaries). The entire remaining amount of dues paid goes to the upkeep of the Union Printers' Home, the pension fund, the mortuary fund and the publication of the "Journal."

The Cincinnati "Times-Star" moved into a new \$4,000,000 building at the beginning of the new year. The structure stands at Eighth and Broadway, has a sixteen-story tower in front, and behind a six-story building devoted to production of the newspaper.

Thomas J. Davis, formerly subbing on the "Daily News," was in the city over the week-end. He had recently been called to the state office in Sacramento in the order of his civil service rating. He reports that the forty-hour week has been successfully placed in operation in the plant and that overtime is to be conspicuous by its absence; likewise that a considerable reduction in the number of bills introduced in the first week of the session of the Legislature was noticeable when compared with two years ago.

An Associated Press dispatch Tuesday stated that William Morris Dooley, who died in the Union Printers' Home, had \$10,000 in currency in a safe deposit box and \$2950 on deposit. It was further stated that \$500 was bequeathed to a sister, Mrs. Kate Periera of Sonoma, Calif., and the residue of the estate to the International Typographical Union mortuary fund. The deceased had been admitted to the Home from Kansas City in March of 1928, when 67 years of age, and he had then been a member of the Typographical Union for forty-one years, advancing age and bronchitis being mentioned in the application for admission. The disposition of the estate was a most thoughtful act of the member, as indicative of appreciation of the beneficial features the union provides for its members.

Announcement is made of the consolidation of the Colusa "Sun" and "Herald," both dailies. The

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first-named publication was established in 1862. It is reported that a new afternoon daily will enter the Colusa field this month.

In the annual report of Public Printer Carter it is stated that no apprentices have been appointed in the government office at Washington since one year ago, and that only six were selected in the preceding year. Apprentice appointments have been suspended, "owing to the great number of journeymen out of work in the printing trades, and the funds thus saved are used in the employment of qualified journeymen who are in need of work." The government office maintains a school for the teaching of its apprentices.

The "Twenty-five Years Ago" column of the "Chronicle" this week mentioned that George A. Tracy of the Typographical Union had been elected president of the State Federation of Labor, and "Dan" Sullivan of the Pressmen's Union a vice-president.

Howard Smith, senior apprentice of the "Shopping News" chapel, has returned to work after a three weeks' vacation during the holidays. Smith took advantage of his leisure by completing enough I. T. U. lessons to put him nearly a year ahead of his schedule.

It is announced that the yearly report of the Dulfer-"Shopping News" Employees' Association shows the society to be in a healthy financial condition, despite the inroads made on the treasury by sickness during the year just past.

Writing on the subject of radio advertising, in "Editor & Publisher," a newspaper analyst says: "It is significant that the two principal chains are slowing down perceptibly. For the early months of 1932 both Columbia and N. B. C. were substantially ahead of 1931. However, N. B. C.'s December is reported 23 per cent less and Columbia's 10 per cent less than December, 1931. Both chains finished the year with slight increases over 1931, but it must be remembered that revenues from the presidential election campaigns were an important factor."

Secretary Michelson announces that the 1933 working cards are now ready for delivery. Chapel chairmen should call at headquarters and receive their allotments.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: Hugo Erickson, member of Bakers' Union No. 24; Henry T. Allen, Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34; Robert L. Keating, Plumbers' Union No. 467.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT

Under the terms of an agreement reached this week between the dairy interests of San Francisco and Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 220, the practice of starting drivers to work at unreasonably early morning hours is a thing of the past. The agreement provides that drivers will not begin work earlier than 5 a. m.

Negotiations which have been carried on for a year based on a demand for a general 10 per cent reduction in wages were concluded by the signing of a supplementary agreement for a reduction of 7½ per cent, which is a \$12.50 per month reduction all around, and the abolition of the early starting time. The demand of the employers that the reduction be retroactive to September of last year, the time of the opening of the contract negotiations, was not agreed to.

The union's representatives on the trade board which negotiated the agreement were Leo Jaymont, president; M. F. Decker, secretary, and William J. Casey, business agent.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, the 15th.

At its January meeting Los Angeles Mailers' Union will vote upon an unemployment relief plan similar to the one adopted at the December meeting of No. 18.

Ray Mason of the Los Angeles "Record" was a San Francisco visitor during the holidays.

Fifteen Mailer unions voted in favor of and fifteen against the five-day law. In two unions the vote was a tie—No. 15, Omaha, 6-6; No. 55, Topeka, 14-14.

Mailers in the recent referendum voted 457 for to 1597 against proposition No. 5, and 765 for to 1394 against proposition No. 6. No. 5 had for its purpose elimination of allied crafts having special representation on the executive council. No. 6 was to make it clear that all members of the I. T. U. have the right of appeal to the executive council. No. 6 received 308 in favor over vote favoring No. 5. It would be interesting to learn whether or not members of the M. T. D. U. added more or less votes to the majority of 308. If so, it would indicate the executive council of the M. T. D. U. is losing ground as a judicial-minded body among its own membership.

Some years ago active members and others of the so-called "outlaw" locals learned by bitter experience that decisions rendered by M. T. D. U. officers were more often than not based on "political expediency" instead of the facts of the cases on appeal to that body for a decision.

Lest we forget! "We will not draw any salaries until the M. T. D. U. treasury is in a healthy condition," were the campaign promises of 1930 to the boys of the M. T. D. U. by John McArdle and Munroe Roberts. Balance, October 31, \$1454.51; receipts, November, \$566; November 1, Munroe Roberts, on account of back salary, ten months, \$750; November 1, John McArdle, on account of back salary, ten months, \$500. Disbursements, November 1, \$1305.96; balance, \$714.55. The last ten months' salary, railroad fare and "other expenses" of the M. T. D. U. officers "tapped" the M. T. D. U. funds to the tune of "Happy Days Are Here Again," or, as follows: John McArdle, \$1170; Munroe Roberts, \$2743; Harold Mitchell, \$847. Grand total, ten months, \$4760. This only amounts to \$2 a head to the 2300 members of the M. T. D. U. M. T. D. U. officers also have \$2000 for salary of sixteen months "due and payable" "when the money comes in."

It would seem the business depression had finally "turned the corner," so far as the M. T. D. U. officers are concerned. The rank and file get the pay cuts; the M. T. D. U. officers "cut another melon." Why an M. T. D. U.?

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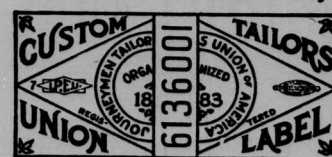
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Timothy A. Reardon to Succeed Will J. French

Appointment of Timothy A. Reardon to the post of chief of the State Department of Industrial Relations and chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, to succeed Will J. French, was announced by Governor Rolph in Sacramento this week. The appointment is to be made before January 15, it was stated.

Reardon, according to the daily press, is scheduled to resign as state labor commissioner, and the statement is published that Frank A. McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, "is being considered for the post."

Formerly president of the San Francisco Board of Public Works, Reardon also is a member of the State Highway Commission. He will succeed Edward S. Allen of Berkeley, whose term on the Industrial Accident Commission expires during the month of January.

The term of Will J. French as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission will not expire until January of next year. He was first appointed to the commission in 1911, and resigned in 1924. He was reappointed to the position by Governor Young, and took office in 1928. It is the prerogative of the governor to choose which member of the Industrial Accident Commission shall be chairman, and that position carries with it the post of chief of the Department of Industrial Relations. Mr. French has filled that position.

A significant statement in connection with the story from Sacramento is that "a group of men studying the mining industry saw the governor yesterday and said that while accidents in mines have decreased the compensation rates charged by the state have been increasing." Governor Rolph is quoted as saying that "many complaints had been received on the conduct of the affairs of the Accident Commission."

"French, in San Francisco yesterday afternoon," said a newspaper account, "said he had no comment to make at this time on the governor's announcement. Regarding the statement of a delegation visiting the governor that compensation rates in mine accidents have been increasing, he said 'a great deal of confusion seemed to exist on that point.' 'The Accident Commission,' he said, 'has nothing to do with rates for the mines. That is up to the Insurance Commission. We do our best to reduce accidents with a very limited staff of safety men at our command.'"

Railroad Pension Association To Be Heard by Committee

W. W. Royster, chairman of the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association, has wired from Washington, D. C., to headquarters of the organization at Chicago that he has been successful in arranging for hearings on the Hatfield-Keller industrial retirement pension bill, to begin January 11.

The hearings will be held before a sub-committee of the Senate committee on interstate commerce. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York is chairman of the sub-committee. Other members of the sub-committee are Senators Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

Herman L. Ekern, former attorney general of Wisconsin, and Dr. Charles E. Brooks of Madison, Wis., nationally known actuary, will assist Chairman Royster in presenting arguments in behalf of the bill.

Employ union men and women by purchasing union-labeled goods.

GREEN TELEGRAPHS ROOSEVELT

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, sent a telegram to President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt asking him in his conference at New York with members of Congress to look with disfavor upon any and all suggestions providing for a reduction in the wages paid government employees.

BOSS THE TAILOR MOVES

The well-known union tailoring establishment of Boss the Tailor is now located in its elaborate new quarters at 624 Market street. New goods have just been received, and Boss is better equipped than ever to take care of the wants of his many customers.

Civic Auditorium to Be Scene Of Butchers' Annual Gathering

Butchers' Union No. 115 will hold its twelfth annual entertainment and ball Saturday evening, January 21, at the Civic Auditorium.

Three halls of the Auditorium will be used, one of which will be devoted to old-fashioned dancing for those who prefer the slower and more sedate movements of the polka and waltz to the hectic gyrations of the modern steps. The old-fashioned dances will be in charge of "Old-Timer" Bill Backstedt.

The ball will be the first held in the Auditorium since the installation of the new dance floor.

The evening's program will include eighteen acts of vaudeville, which will begin at 8 o'clock. One of the featured acts will be that of the California Sweethearts, Miss Nina Hinds, Miss Charlotte Hamill and Miss Peggy Stanley, who will sing songs of today and yesterday.

Proceeds from the affair will go to charity.

Stockton's New Labor Temple Damaged by Incendiary Fire

Stockton's new Labor Temple, located at the corner of Weber avenue and California street, was the scene of a disastrous fire which occurred on Monday evening, January 2, causing a loss of from \$1000 to \$1500.

The center of the fire was in a small store room where several of the unions stored supplies and records.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The day being a holiday, the Labor Temple had been practically deserted all day, and no meetings were scheduled for the evening. Two gas heaters, which are usually left with the pilot lights on, were found fully turned on and the pilot lights out.

Everything in the store room was completely destroyed, including the records of the Typographical Union. A large hole was burned in the floor, the walls were damaged and the ceiling and roof had given way. Expensive banners of the Musicians and Motion Picture Projectionists were destroyed. The Central Labor Council, as well as several unions which hold their meetings in the building, will be considerably handicapped for weeks to come, says the "Union."

This is the second time within a year that the Stockton unions have suffered from fire.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

Phenomenal Growth of New Canadian Party

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the new alliance of farm and labor organizations of Canada for political purposes, has within four months spread over six of the nine provinces and leaders of 20,000 organized fishermen in the three maritime provinces plan to submit the question of affiliation to their organizations, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Ottawa by C. McKay.

The recent decision of the powerful United Farmers of Ontario to join up has given the new third party movement considerable importance. A heavy barrage of denunciation and innuendo from the old-line party papers shows that the old parties are, at any rate, worried and angry.

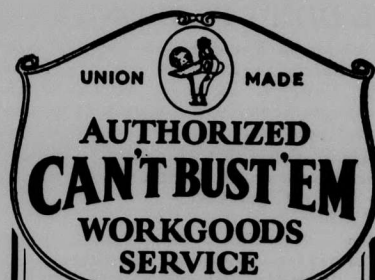
J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor party, and Robert Gardiner, leader of the Progressive Farmers, are the official heads of the new movement.

National economic planning, national management of banks and credits, substitution of co-operation for competition, production for use instead of profit, are among the chief planks in the new party's platform. But the elements composing the new party are far from being in agreement on a program of immediate reforms.

"Without a speeding-up of economic education, the elements of dissolution within the party will probably dash the hopes of a speedy realization of its goal of a co-operative commonwealth," says the correspondent.

OPPOSE GOVERNOR'S PLAN

Governor Rolph's proposal to divert \$8,500,000 of gasoline tax receipts from highway construction to the general fund to balance the state budget will be vigorously opposed by two hundred thousand organized motorists as an unfair handicap on automobile ownership. This was the declaration of Percy E. Towne, chairman of the legislative committee of the California State Automobile Association, who stated that the diversion plan would disrupt the state highway program, add hundreds to the unemployment ranks and single out the average family's means of transportation for an unfair share of the state's tax burden.



This Sign your Guide

To the dealer who gives real service in a complete assortment of work and outing clothing for men and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNE-MANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Meeting Held Friday, Evening, January 6, 1933

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Post Office Clerks, Joseph Kelleher, Giobatta Pistone, William Fennel, Herman A. Weirick, Thomas Healy, Charles J. Neuner, Robert Rabbitt, Thomas Mitchell, Samuel Landis; United Garment Workers, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Julia Pierce, Lillie Torrence, Josie Lyons; Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Arthur Watson, William H. Godfrey, Matt Williamson, Andy Barber, Herman Selditch, Walter Cowan; Machinists No. 68, A. Brenner, D. P. Haggerty, James Hare, H. Scher, Harry Hook; Janitors No. 9, May McCullough, J. Charco, J. Matheson, T. Shea; Garage Employees, Charles Owens; Cracker Packers' Auxiliary No. 125, Bessie Parker vice Louise Jungsten.

Communications—Several communications were received from United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, with reference to specifications for reinforcing steel at Veterans' Administration Hospital in San Francisco. Interstate Commerce Commission, stating hearings on application of Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, for permission to abandon passenger ferryboat operations on the Bay will be held before the California Railroad Commission at San Francisco, January 19, 1933, at 10 a. m. Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and from Molders' Union No. 164, commending Secretary O'Connell for assistance in securing the passage of wage scales on public work and improvement contracts for the city and county. Civil Service Commission, notices of examinations for stage carpenter, stage property man, stage electrician and elevator mechanic, to begin January 20.

Referred to Secretary—Plumbers and Fitters No. 442, complaining of laxity of inspection of gas ranges and equipment by the plumbing department of the Board of Health, and neglects of taking out

licenses for the use of such. Invitation of the mayor to act as chairman of the parade committee of the Golden Gate bridge ground-breaking ceremony.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter of District Council Retail Clerks criticising the commission form of paying wages to sales people employed in stores, and asking for publicity with the purpose in view of securing support of the public for a change in such system of pay.

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from K. of C. Annual Charity Football Game Committee.

Resolutions Adopted—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, criticising the National Economy League for its efforts in pressing Congress to reduce wages and appropriations in behalf of government employees and war veterans, and asking for support of public against such activities. Resolution by Delegate Vandeleur of Municipal Street Carmen, petitioning the State Legislature to take immediate steps to assure the necessary allocation of highway funds for the approaches to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the United States government has approved a loan of \$62,000,000 to the Toll Bridge Authority of the State of California to finance the construction of a bridge across San Francisco Bay, connecting the counties of San Francisco and Alameda; and

"Whereas, This enormous loan of federal funds has been made contingent upon the appropriation by the State of California, out of its highway funds, of sufficient moneys to pay the cost of constructing the necessary approaches to the bridge in Alameda and San Francisco counties, aggregating approximately \$6,500,000 over a four-year period; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge will be the greatest construction project in the United States, and as a medium of unemployment relief will transcend in importance any other single project now under consideration in this nation; and

"Whereas, The funds necessary to start this tremendous project will be made available by the federal government as soon as the California Legislature takes the necessary steps to assure the allocation of highway funds for the construction of the approaches; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby urgently requests all San Francisco representatives in the State Legislature to take immediate steps to assure the necessary allocation of highway funds for the approaches to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, so that this all-important public construction project can be undertaken at once."

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to controversy between Janitors' Union and California Building Maintenance Company, recommended that Council declare its intention of placing said company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Referred the controversy between Molders No. 164 and the Gernhardt-Strohmeier Company to the secretary to arrange for conference between the parties.

Reports of Unions—Waitresses No. 48—Will give a "hayseed dance" January 14 at new headquarters, 966 Market street. Street Carmen—Lost four members by death last week, the relatives of all of whom will draw the \$800 death benefit, and request when Council adjourns it do so in their memory. Molders—Are gratified over the adoption of wage scale for metal trades crafts on city contracts in the face of opposition of Metal Trades Association of employers; thanked Supervisor Stanton for his assistance. Janitors—Reported the Tivoli Theatre unfair to the theatrical crafts. Lithographers No. 17—Ask unions to insist upon their label on all bank checks as well as the label of

Allied Printing Trades. Garment Workers ask renewed demand for their label on men's wearing apparel and working clothes.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolution of Supervisor McSheehy, dealing with proposed reduction of hours on public contract work from eight hours to six a day, committee discussed the principles applicable in conformity with the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, and made it plain that reduction of hours alone without corresponding increase of daily compensation would not have any great effect as a remedy for the existing depression; that committee nevertheless favored the resolution, with some slight amendments, as a means of educating the public to the necessity of drastic changes in employment conditions in both public and private employments. For the latter reason mainly committee indorsed the resolution. Council concurred in the committee's analysis of the subject.

In regard to the request of Ferryboatmen's Union that Council indorse their proposal for the repeal of the public utilities act, section 28, dealing with public access to information filed with the Railroad Commission, and which places a number of restrictions in that regard, committee asked for further time to consider the merits of said proposal. Council granted committee's request for further time.

New Business—Moved that the Secretary send a letter to the Civil Service Commission, commending members and staff for the fairness, accuracy and completeness with which they gathered and submitted data on highest prevailing wage scales for all crafts, thereby enabling the Board of Supervisors to adopt such scales for the execution of contracts on public work and improvement for the city and county. Motion carried. Moved, to remove Morrison's Restaurant, on O'Farrell street, from the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried. Moved, that the secretary be directed to attend the session of the California Legislature at Sacramento; motion carried. Moved, that the Council, on adjournment, do so in respect to the memory of the following deceased members of the Municipal Street Carmen's Union: L. T. Braddy, James Keough, William Best and J. W. Williams; motion adopted, all delegates standing for one minute in silence.

Receipts, \$529.80; Expenses, \$256.58.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. All members of organized labor are requested to demand the union label on all purchases, and employ union labor; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkeide 1248
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone MIssion 5744

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN

of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

Auto Mechanics' Union

PHIL BENEDETTI The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400
MArket 9562

San Francisco

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882
1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone MIssion 0276

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE**Official Minutes of Meeting Held January 4, 1933**

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, January 4, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present but J. Grace, who was excused on account of being seriously ill. The minutes of the previous meeting, held December 21, were approved as read.

Credentials—From Bay District Joint Auxiliary of Local Unions Nos. 24, 119, and 125, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, for Sister Bessie Parker, vice Louise Jungsten. The delegate being present, the credentials were accepted and the sister seated.

Communications—From Secretary John J. Manning, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., on the important part that the purchase power of the individual union man or woman has for the success of the organized labor movement; read and posted. From the Asphalt Pavers' Union on affiliation; referred to the secretary-treasurer.

Bills—Read and referred to the trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—Visited stores relative to the demand for the union label for the holiday season. Finished distributing the Christmas bulletin. Looked after repainting of label sign. Submitted new sign for lobby case.

The Ladies' Auxiliary letter relative to increasing its membership was laid over to later in the evening, when their committee would be present. Full report of the secretary concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Waiters' Union requests you in behalf of the culinary workers to look for their union house card when patronizing any eating place. Hatters' Union reported that the non-union O'Rourke-Eubanks Hat Company has reduced the wages of its employees in order to produce a still cheaper hat; to protect the Hatters' Union, buy a locally-made hat with their union label in it. Tailors' Union reported that they were compelled to remove their union label from the firm of Rosenblum & Abraham Company, 1084 Market street; that Boss the Tailor has moved to 624 Market street. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported work poor; only one shop working fairly steady; smaller shops doing very little; their whist games are held the third Thursday of the month in the Labor Temple; next on January 19. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated work is good. Moulders' Union reported that the Board of Supervisors approved the metal trades scale of wages; were also successful in taking work away from the non-union Enterprise Foundry. Pressmen's Union stated work not so good. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary reported work poor in the cake line, but expect it to pick up soon. Cracker Bakers' Union says business is fair and wants to thank the delegates for their assistance with their fair list of cracker and cookie shops; the San Francisco Biscuit Company, a non-union Seattle firm, is still unfair. Bakers' Union reports work fair during the holidays; desire to remind you to look for their union bake shop card when buying. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union says it is still bad. Elevator Constructors' Union stated it is fair. Typographical Union reported that on January 1 the five-day week went into effect in the newspaper industry. Pile Drivers' Union stated work is fair; want to remind you that when you have carpenter work done to employ a union carpenter. Grocery Clerks' Union requests you not to buy on Sundays or holidays. Office Employees' Union says there is nothing new and waiting developments. Millmen's Union reported but few working.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the League again show educational and instructive moving pictures; carried. The dates were set for the first Wednesday of the month, beginning Feb-

ruary 1. On the letter for the upbuilding of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League the secretary was instructed to have 200 copies printed.

Good and Welfare—The Ladies' Auxiliary reported on its activities during the holidays. Also stated that they were unable to furnish refreshments to the delegates on installation night, as was their custom in the past. This statement produced a wonderful co-operative effect, for immediately many delegates took the floor and stated it was time that the delegates did the honors. Delegates from all directions offered to furnish the necessary

cakes, cookies, coffee, milk and sugar. It was a splendid demonstration of co-operation. Members of the Ladies' Auxiliary volunteered to serve.

Receipts, \$55.87; bills paid, \$115.25.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9:25 p. m. Next meeting will be nomination and election of officers.

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Employ union men and women by purchasing union-labeled goods.



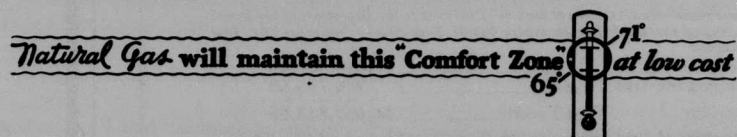
OUT with the OLD... IN with the NEW

Carefree GAS Heating Equipment

There are still several months of cold weather to come. Be prepared. Make good your resolve to live in comfort by changing to Controlled Gas Heat.

Outside it will be cold with most of our heavy rains yet to come. But the temperature within your home depends whether your heating system maintains an even flow of warmth in abundance. Gas heating equipment Controlled by electric button, key, or automatic thermostat, does this job well and without attention.

Old-fashioned heating systems cannot cope with wintry weather and are extravagant and wasteful of fuel. Modern gas heating equipment that gives whole-house Comfort Zone warmth is a lasting investment in the finest type of heating equipment that money can buy. Prices are now extremely low. It will pay you to investigate gas heating equipment for your home at this time.



SEE YOUR DEALER OR THE

P.G. and E.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Owned • Operated • Managed by Californians

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

By IRVING FISHER

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Among the most radical cures proposed for poverty are Socialism and Communism. The two are different; but for purposes of this "Short Story" they may be considered together.

Socialism may best be defined as the governmental ownership of capital in place of private ownership—collective property in place of private property. Communism may perhaps be defined as equality of income.

Both aim at reducing the wealth of the wealthy and the poverty of the poor by means of government ownership and control.

I would more seriously consider radical governmental interference in the distribution of capital and income if I could be convinced that the government could safely be entrusted with such a job. But, in view of the graft, corruption and inefficiency of our American governmental machinery, I believe we should go slow and should first devote a large part of our energies toward getting good government.

The Russian experiment is of the greatest importance and may teach us Americans many lessons. It is evidently working better than was expected by us who have been brought up under private capitalism. But it is not working any too well, and has already been forced to take steps back toward capitalism. Man is largely a selfish animal and requires, in most cases, a selfish profit motive to get the best results. That is, the profit motive must be given some place, though not as big a place as had been thought.

In Russia the motive of patriotism is being utilized just as it is utilized in all countries in wartime. And this patriotic motive is, on occasion, capable of becoming stronger than the profit mo-

tive. Whether it can be depended on "after the war is over" is a question. In capitalistic countries this does not seem to be the case; and a large part of the patriotism in Russia today seems to consist in the thought of a sort of warfare of Russian Socialism against the capitalism of the rest of the world. When and if this war-psychology disappears, because the idea of world conquest by socialism is given up (or because the world all becomes socialistic!), we shall have the real test of this Russian patriotism. The idea of welfare also exists in another way and even more definitely—that of "class war." The "proletariat" in Russia is conquering the "bourgeoisie." As long as there are "bourgeoisie" this class war will be real. But when there are none left, and there are few now, in Russia, how will the fires of class war be kept burning to keep up the patriotic fervor? We must wait and see.

Another feature of the Russian experiment which is also temporary, Russia's Five-Year Plan, as well as her planned economy generally, is largely based on the fact that, under the czars, Russia had fallen behind other countries industrially. It is now easy for Russia to lay plans to catch up, because the models are all ready to copy. All that is necessary is to import American engineers who can install the technique of a Henry Ford or of an International Harvester Company. As long as Russia is behind other countries, these other countries afford the models toward which she can work and plan.

But even if Russia should be 100 per cent successful in a planned economy, thus dependent on initiating the latest working models of progress, it does not follow that America could make any good use of a planned economy. We would have no working models to copy and our planning would have to be not copying, but pioneering, which might not be successful. Most new ideas fail to work; although the few that do work are what

make progress. In America progress is rapid because, for one reason among many, so many millions of minds are constantly devising and trying out new ideas under penalty of individual loss if they fail and with fortunes to be won if they succeed. If we substitute a salaried planning board in Washington of a few score even of the best minds can we accomplish more? Or will individual initiative shrivel up? Or can we strike a golden mean retaining the initiative of millions of ambitious individuals and supplying governmental coordination and planning—as for radio wavelengths, lighting airways, standardizing sizes and shapes, certifying, conferring, and so on. The last seems to me the probable eventual outcome. And it can come by evolution instead of revolution as in Russia.

Meanwhile, it behooves America to watch Russia sympathetically so that we may adopt what is good in her system and reject what is bad. We are certainly not perfect ourselves and have, as recent events in the depression have shown, much to be ashamed of in our boasted industrial system—unemployment, destitution of superannuated workers, industrial disease, accidents, and corruption. In most of these respects it would seem, from such reports as have come to me, that Russia is at present ahead.

LOS ANGELES WANTS AID

Los Angeles county has asked Governor Rolph to apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of \$3,800,000 for unemployment relief.

LABOR AND CAPITAL COMMITTEES

Charles Reindollar of San Rafael is chairman of the Senate committee on labor and capital and Charles W. Dempster of Los Angeles heads the labor and capital committee in the Assembly of the California Legislature.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH
WEST PORTAL BRANCH

Mission and 21st Streets
Clement Street and 7th Ave.
Haigh and Belvedere Streets
West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET